

Carolina Country

formerly **CAROLINA FARMER**



NOVEMBER 1970

Fashion FAVORITES

9088



SIZES
8-18



4821
10½-20½



4810
SIZES 8-16
12½-22½



4788
6-14



4679
S - 8-10
M - 12-14
L - 16-18



4597
2-8

Pattern No. 9088 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 4679 is cut in sizes S (8 - 10), M (12 - 14), and L (16 - 18).

Pattern No. 4821 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.

Pattern No. 4810 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

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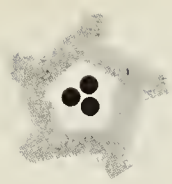
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Carolina Country

formerly **CAROLINA FARMER**

Vol. 2 No. 11, November 1970

James A. Chaney
Editor

Edward Brown, Jr.

Associate Editor
and
Advertising Director

Betty Twiggs
Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication
Tarheel Electric
Membership Association
P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. Brown, Jr.
Executive Manager

Give Thanks for North Carolina

One weekend recently my wife and I drove from our home in Raleigh, across Virginia to my family's homestead near Annapolis in Maryland. It was a journey of memories and one that awakened me to a greater realization of how much we North Carolinians, native and adopted, have to be thankful for.

Everything had changed since I was a child. Grandpa's big, three-story frame house with its massive chimneys and the little house on the hill in which I was reared had disappeared. The acres of woodlands, tobacco and corn fields and pastures had been converted into a high-income housing development and the relatives I visited talked less of the old days than about schools, roads, inflation, intergration, taxes and inadequate and outmoded public facilities and services.

As I listened, the conviction grew that the problems we North Carolinians gripe about are common throughout America. Certainly, they exist to my knowledge in other places I have lived, like Stony Point, N. Y., Southside Virginia, and in Anne Arundel County in Maryland. In fact, school, road and tax problems are even more complex and frustrating in the other places.

In rural Anne Arundel County, the local school was so over-crowded, children had to attend classes in shifts. As for roads, once you get off the toll roads and turnpikes in Maryland, Virginia and New York State, you realize the rest of their highway systems are inferior on the whole to the large network of paved secondary and primary highways we have in North Carolina.

As for taxes, it is my impression we North Carolinians get a lot more out of our tax dollars than my old neighbors and relatives in Maryland, Virginia and New York. I paid as much or more for gasoline, tobacco and soft drinks than I pay in Raleigh, and the prices shown on cut-rate gas station signs along our route were no better than the price displayed by an independent's station on New Bern Avenue.

Maybe our taxes are higher than they ought to be, maybe our schools and highways aren't all we'd like them to be, but when you compare what we have with other states, we Tar Heels can give thanks there is a North Carolina.

Jim Chaney

COVER — The beauty of such North Carolina scenes as this belongs to all North Carolinians whether they live in the mountains, the Piedmont or the Coastal Plain. The picture originally appeared with the title "Land of the Sky" in the "North Carolina: 'The Goodliest Land'" booklet published by the Travel and Promotion Division of the State Dept. of Conservation and Development to let Americans in the rest of the nation know how much our Variety Vacationland has to offer visitors.

This month . . .

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CAROLINA COUNTRY IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. PRINTED BY BEACON PRESS CO., RICHMOND, VA. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 99, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602.



TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important
to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Who's at Fault in Power Shortage?

THE POWER SHORTAGE which has plagued the Eastern Seaboard to the north of us finally reached North Carolina in late September. For three straight days, the major power companies serving in the state reduced their voltage by 5 per cent, not just to their own ultimate customers, but to the rural electric co-ops which serve you. The reduction came in the face of dangerously low reserves, and brought all of the Eastern United States close to a national disaster. New York companies averted a calamity only by discontinuing service to some loads.

Had the power companies been successful in their unrelenting campaign to destroy TVA, New York City would be in the dark tonight. It was to TVA that Consolidated Edison turned to borrow power to enable it to squeeze through September.

The shortage was not a surprise to rural electric cooperatives. For 30 years, they had been urging full development of river resources by the federal government, a national power grid, and a pluralistic industry where the public did not depend upon a single, private monopoly for its power. During this time, the private companies had preached and advertised, "We are ready, willing, and able" to supply all of the power where you need it and when you need it. Time after time, Congress failed to legislate and administrators failed to administer programs which could have averted the present crisis. Even now, with the prospect of blackouts and massive failures this winter, the House of Representatives turned down an \$807,000 appropriation to plan the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project in Maine. This is a project which would ease both price and supply problems, especially in power-short New England. One congressman reported that from 1964 to 1968, some 17 power companies had spent half-a-million dollars lobbying against it.

Duke and VEPCO blamed coincidental generator failures on the September crisis. That was the immediate reason, but the prospect of generator failures are normally built into system planning. Inadequate planning—one consequence of the power industry's near-successful attempt to monopolize and control the nation's energy resources—is the major cause. The public should not forget it.

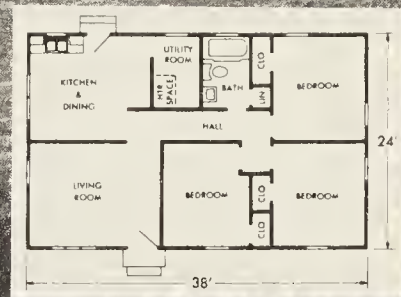
In 1960, Clyde Ellis, former general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, came close to predicting accurately the co-ops power needs for 1970. He estimated these would be 70 billion kwh. He was 5 billion short.

Edison Electric Institute, the private power companies' organization, made predictions for the total industry that underestimated sales for 1970 by 76 billion kwh! It also overestimated the output of the industry by 34 billion kwh.

Mistakes in forecasting are not unusual, but this mistake proves again the folly of permitting one segment of the power industry to do practically all of our planning and to control about 90 per cent of our generation.

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Perhaps now, before you've even bought a new home, the thought of selling... of how much it will be worth in years to come... whether it will lose in value or gain in value, hasn't even entered your mind. But NOW, before you buy, take the time to consider selling. What you buy today could make a difference of hundreds, even thousands, of dollars to you later on — maybe even when you're ready to sell. How many times do occasions occur when a family needs cash... maybe for an emergency or for a business opportunity? So be sure... be as sure as you possibly can, that the home you buy will hold its value.

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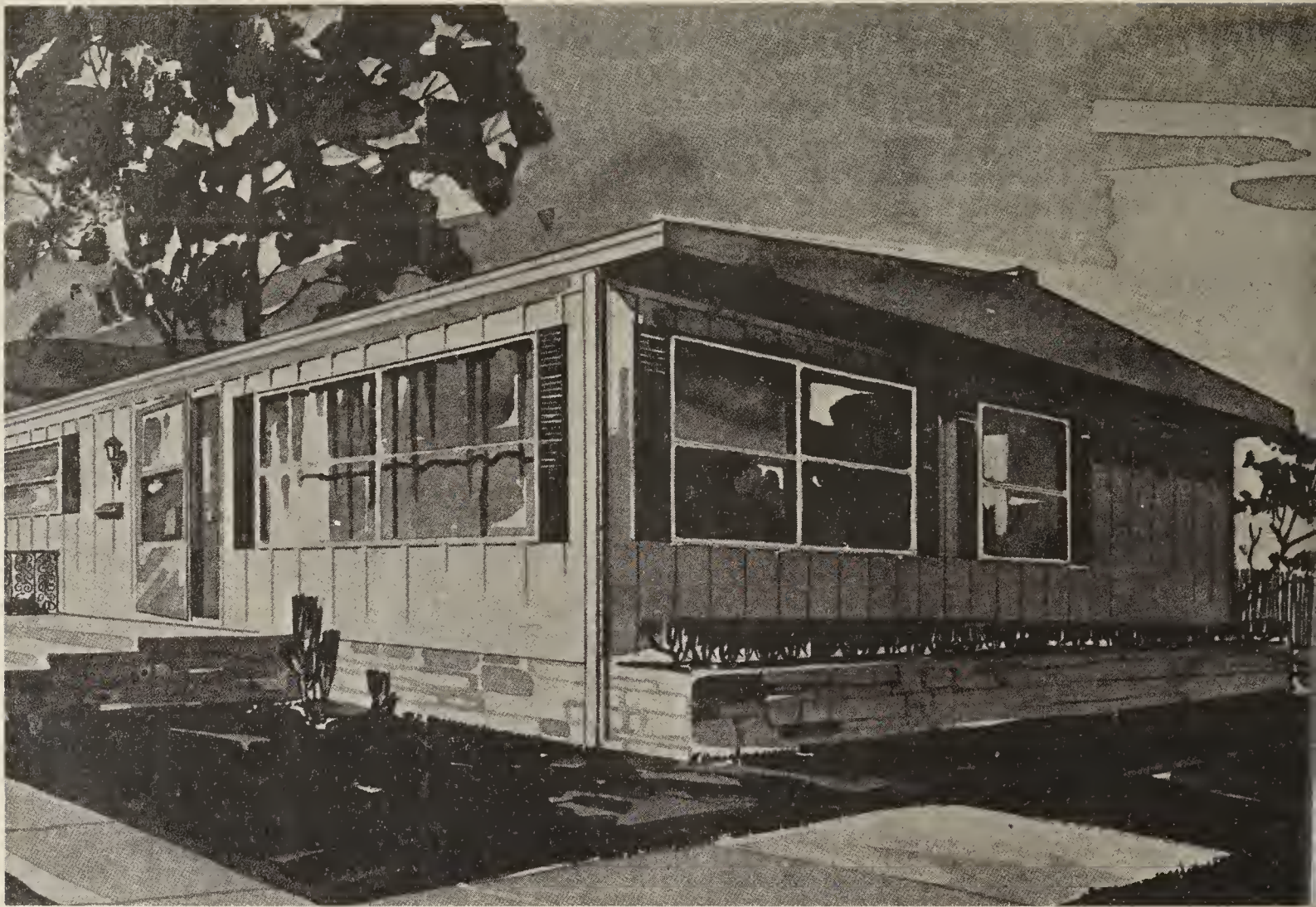
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Moderately-priced homes like this now are being produced by several North Carolina mobile home manufacturers.

Something New In Homes Could Be For You

Imagine a brand new house, fully furnished, with three bedrooms, two baths and a fully equipped kitchen, put on your lot, ready for you to move into.

How much do you think it would cost?

Would you believe you can buy the complete package in North Carolina for less than \$12,000?

Well, you can.

A number of North Carolina firms are producing such homes in a variety of models at prices ranging from about \$7,500 to about \$12,000. Even the most expensive and elaborate ones can be bought for less than \$15,000.

They're called "pre-built housing" (although some manufacturers call their models "sectional homes"), and they represent the latest development in low-cost modern housing.

They're certain to change conventional concepts of how a house should be built and what a house should be.

And they promise to provide an important answer to North Carolina's housing problems.

The change they are bringing in the industry has caused the North Carolina Mobilehousing Institute to change its name. It's now the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Institute, and "pre-built housing" could become its major interest in the next few years.

Just as the "trailer" grew up to become the "mobile home," so the "mobile home" has grown into something better.

A word of caution: zoning laws ban "pre-builts" in some communities or allow them only in mobile home parks. "Pre-builts" are considered mobile homes for zoning purposes and are subject to the same zoning restrictions as mobile homes. Check your local zoning regulations before you order one.

It has shed its wheels and roof lights. It has given up the pretense of mobility and has settled down to raise families.

As the "pre-built" house, it comes off the mobile home industry's assembly lines, usually in two sections designed and built to look like a house.

The two sections, sometimes called "double wides," permit the "pre-built" to be towed down the highway to its destination. When the sections are joined together on your lot and placed on a foundation, the unit is as permanent as a conventional home and likely to out-last the kind of cheaply built conventional house you would get at the same price.

The North Carolina Mobilehousing Institute — pardon, Manufactured Housing Institute — reports at least one of its North Carolina members is producing "pre-built" homes. M. Becky L. Griffin, the Institute's

executive director, surveyed her membership at request of Carolina Country. The magazine suggested to Mrs. Griffin that since most mobile homes rarely are moved once they are set up, there was no reason they had to be designed to travel the highways.

"We invite the mobile home industry to develop a housing unit that is more like a house and less like a trailer and offer such homes to help relieve North Carolina's housing shortage," the magazine said in a letter to Mrs. Griffin.

Mrs. Griffin's survey brought out that the North Carolina mobile home industry already had such homes in production.

They are being built by Carolina Mobile Homes Inc. of Rockwell, Coburn Industries of Nashville, Columbus Homes of Whiteville, Conner Homes Corporation of Newport, Taylor Homes of Troy and Winston Industries of Bunn. Those are the manufacturers from which Mrs. Griffin received replies and information. Other manufacturers are readying models, and more can be expected to begin production as the "pre-built" gains favor.

Some of the units are basically the mobile home fitted with a modified pitched roof and free of undercarriage and tow bar. Some go a step farther and obliterate all vestiges of their mobile home ancestry. The most elaborate and most expensive is a "modular" unit which can be brick veneered and rigged with a carport for a single family, or combined, side by side and on top of each other, to make modular apartments. Generally, modulars do not come furnished, but furnishings can be provided if the buyer wishes.

Most "pre-builts" can be financed either through the Federal Housing Administration loan program or through the dealer-distributor. Hopefully, arrangements can be made by the industry to make them eligible for financing by the Farmers Home Administration as well.

Economy-minded home-hunters will find they can get more for their money in a "pre-built" than a conventional house—the kind put up the usual way from materials cut and fitted on the site.

A conventional house built for the low to moderate income market would

cost you at least about \$10 to \$12 per square foot. If you wanted extras like all-tile baths, central air conditioning and deluxe plumbing and finishing, you'd have to pay about \$15 to \$18 per square foot.

A "pre-built" costs about \$8 to \$9 per square foot, depending on furnishings and options, or about the same as a mobile home. All electric models with central air conditioning are more expensive but cost less than comparably equipped conventional houses.

A 20 by 50 foot "pre-built" with three bedrooms and two baths is marketed by one manufacturer for \$7,995.

A 24 by 44 foot model with three bedrooms can also be bought for \$7,995.

A 24 by 52 model with three bedrooms is available for \$10,500.

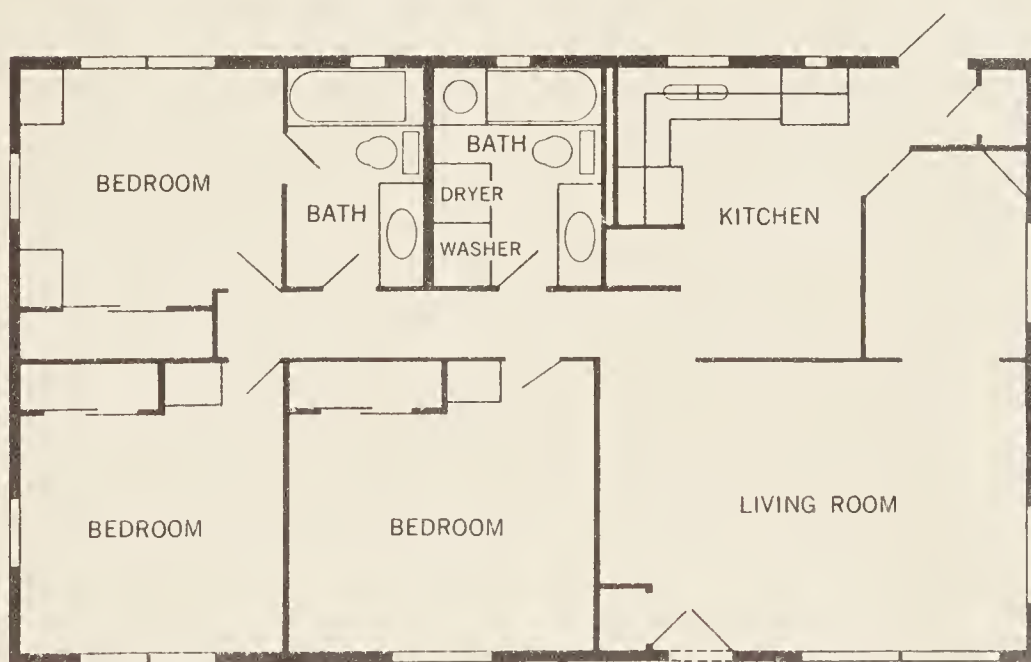
And you can buy a 24 by 36 foot model with two bedrooms for \$6,995, or a 24 by 60 foot model for about \$12,000.

The prices are complete, delivered to and set up on your lot.

Like the mobile home, the "pre-built" comes with all furnishings, carpeting and appliances. All the lucky buyer has to do is move in and then, like the rest of us, pay off his mortgage. *Jim Chaney*



Kitchens come with all appliances and though compact are very efficient



Floor plan of a 24x44 "pre-built" is just one example of room arrangements

Farmers' Agency Protects Consumers

State Agriculture Department Has Broad Inspection Powers

By M. Pauline DeCosta

When father buys feed or fertilizer, he may know that it has been registered with, and inspected by, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. But does he also know that the gasoline and anti-freeze in his car have also been registered with, and inspected by, that same Department?

When mother or sister buy a lipstick, a jar of face cream or a bottle of mouth wash, do they know that it is a responsibility of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to see that those products are truthfully labeled and contain no harmful ingredient?

Because of its name, most people think the Department of Agriculture's sole function is to carry out service and regulatory programs for the benefit of farmers, and farmers alone. Yet the truth is that the bulk of the Department's expenditures are for the protection of consumers—every consumer in the state—whether they live on a farm or in a high-rise apartment in the heart of the state's largest city.

Think of the thousands of food items offered for sale. Those that you normally think of as foods are innumerable, but the food, drug and cosmetic law covers more than you might imagine. It includes all items of food or drink for man or animals, including chewing gum. There are also other laws administered by the Department making special provisions for certain food items in addition to the requirements of the general food law.

These special laws govern beverages and bottling plants, bakeries and bakery products, artificially bleached flour, flour and cornmeal enrichment, eggs, dairy products, inspection for wholesomeness of meat and poultry in slaughtering plants, meat and poultry grading. Even canned dog food is rigidly controlled by a separate law and regulations thereunder, to ensure that Fido gets a wholesome meal meeting minimum requirements and containing the kinds and amounts of ingredients claimed on the label.

Eggs are a good example of how

just one of these special laws is administered for consumer protection.

In brief summary, that law covers egg quality (which includes the grades that are determined by candling) and the handling, labeling and advertising of eggs. Regulations under the law require that the eggs be cooled at 60° F. immediately after gathering on the farm, and maintained at that temperature or less until placed into retail displays available to the consumer. No eggs may be offered for sale unless they are in containers with the grade and size clearly designated.

There are two exceptions to this labeling provision. If you go to a producer's farm and buy eggs on the premises where they are produced, there is no grading or labeling requirement. Also, a small producer with total off-farm sales of 60 dozen a week or less may sell to a retailer eggs which have not been graded, but are clearly marked "No Grade" or "Ungraded." These exceptions are designed to avoid penalizing a farmer who is producing eggs as a supplementary source of income, while at the same time protecting consumers against widespread sales of inferior eggs.

While Department inspectors do not neglect the smaller crossroads stores where most of the producer (ungraded) eggs are sold, their big job is covering the state's many larger stores and supermarkets, as well as the distributors packing eggs for retail sale. In the case of the distributors, inspection is made primarily to see that eggs are properly handled, and kept under required refrigeration to point of delivery. Retailers' storage rooms are also inspected to see that eggs are kept at the required temperature. Eggs on display in the stores are checked to see that they are properly labeled as to grade and size.

Other inspection services require on-the-spot laboratory work for adequate consumer protection. For example, the Department operates 12 mobile laboratories for making chemical analyses of gasoline and oil.

The analyses which can be performed in these labs give a different indication as to the quality of the product in a pump. If an analysis in the mobile lab indicates a quality that does not meet legal requirements, sale of the product is immediately stopped until a sample is given more extensive checking in the central gasoline and oil laboratory in Raleigh. The results of analysis in the central laboratory indicate whether the product can be re-labeled and sold, or must be permanently withdrawn from sale.

The consumer protection afforded by the Department's gasoline and oil division goes further than chemical analysis. Every gasoline dispenser is inspected at least twice a year. These pumps are required to meet rigid specifications, and are not permitted to operate if an error on each five-gallon delivery exceeds an amount of five tablespoons.

Another of the Department's consumer-protection responsibilities covers a service which is not only essential, but one which particularly lends itself to consumer fraud. This is structural pest control work—the treatment of buildings for termites or other wood-destroying pests, as well as household pests. Department inspectors are constantly on the trail of unlicensed, unqualified persons who claim they have treated a building and fleece customers of large sums of money. When the inspectors check their work they find, nine times out of ten, that the treatment was ineffective. Often they find that no treatment was necessary to begin with.

These fly-by-night operators prey particularly on women living alone or with no man on the premises—usually elderly widows, retired teachers and the like. They offer to inspect the premises, then scare the women by telling them their house is about to be destroyed by termites. Sometimes they carry sawdust which they sprinkle on joists or in attics and show it as evidence of their claim.

The best protection the consumer has is to make sure anyone proposing

to treat his property holds a valid license issued by the N. C. Department of Agriculture. Without such license, it is illegal for anyone even to make an inspection of premises for the purpose of determining the need for structural pest control.

No consumer-protection responsibility of the Department affects more North Carolina citizens than the administration of Weights and Measures Laws. Everything that is bought or sold by weight, measure or numerical count comes under the jurisdiction of these laws. Scales—from the tiniest pharmaceutical to the largest livestock and truckload—are checked periodically to see that they are functioning properly. If not, they are sealed until repaired by a registered scale mechanic and re-inspected.

Modern merchandising, involving so many pre-packaged items, has greatly increased the work of the Department's Weights and Measures Division. In days past, most meat, produce and other grocery items were weighed out where the buyer could see the scales. In modern supermarkets nearly everything bought is pre-packaged for buyer convenience and speedier check-out lanes. This means that inspectors must check-weigh many thousands of packages and inspect many more to see that they contain the number of items claimed on the labels. Other kinds of pre-packaged merchandise must also be checked.

When you consider that some of the larger supermarkets display 6,000 or more items, you can visualize what a mammoth task this is. Of course, not every individual package can be checked, but methodical spot checking soon shows whether an individual processor is consistently giving short weight or short count.

Most violations of the weights and measures law are not intentional, and manufacturers or merchants cooperate in correcting what is wrong. The inspectors are glad to work with them to that end. Scales, like any other mechanism, can get out of adjustment and when this is found the scales are merely sealed until they are repaired, and re-inspected.

However, the inspectors are trained to detect scales which have been deliberately tampered with to show false weights, and in such instances warrants are issued.



A State inspector checks pre-packaged foods in a grocery store for net weights.

For example, last summer inspectors found the scales of a meat dealer which had evidently been adjusted to short-weigh customers by $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The dealer was selling hanging beef, which he sold by halves or quarters of beef. The arm of the scale had been adjusted so that each buyer of a half or quarter of beef was getting $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds less than he paid for. This meant that each buyer was taking a sizable loss.

Indeed, it would be difficult to estimate how many millions of dollars are saved North Carolina consumers by the continual checking and alert action of the weights and measures inspection.

Another consumer protection program which has saved consumers untold thousands of dollars is the Department's enforcement of the automotive anti-freeze law. During World War II, many of the permanent type anti-freezes were hard to get. This was a situation made to order for the "flim-flam" man. All kinds of materials were marketed as anti-freeze. Some were merely ineffective, resulting in damage to motors from freezing. Others did even greater harm. They contained salt or other corrosives which in a short time damaged an engine beyond repair. In 1949 the Legislature enacted a law requiring all such materials to be registered with the Department after laboratory testing to determine their safety and effectiveness. Since this law became effective, the Department has not had

a single complaint of harmful or ineffective anti-freeze materials.

Why are such programs, which in no way relate exclusively to the business of farming, carried out by the Department of Agriculture? The answer is simple. When these laws were enacted there were already in the Department laboratory facilities and scientific supervisory personnel qualified to administer them. By placing them under the Department, they could be combined with other work at the supervisory level, and sometimes at the laboratory and inspection level, and thus be carried out at considerable less cost than if set up under separate agencies.

It should be pointed out also, however, that nearly every one of the Department's agricultural responsibilities affects non-farm consumers directly or indirectly. Directly affecting every citizen is the administration of State pesticide laws. This not only protects the health of consumers of farm products on which such materials have been used; it also covers the safety and effectiveness of pesticides used in the home.

In today's highly technological world it is no longer possible to separate the interests of farm and non-farm people. And farmers are also consumers. This is an age of specialization in agriculture. Most farmers no longer produce and process most of their own food. Therefore, in serving urban people, the Department also serves farmers, and vice versa.



The Potters Museum (left) is located one mile north of Seagrove on U. S. 220, in the old Seagrove Depot which served the former Aberdeen to Asheboro railroad. Building at right is the Seagrove Pottery operated by Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Auman, who were greatly instrumental in the formation of the unique museum.

A Potters Museum

For a very long time man has been digging clay out of the ground and shaping it into vessels for his personal needs . . . to create an object of lasting beauty as a symbol of his efforts.

Walter S. Auman demonstrates the use of the old potters wheel in the Potters Museum commonly referred to as a "kickwheel." The little pot on the stand where Auman is working was made for North Carolina Governor Jonathan Worth—a Randolph native.



The age-old craft of pottery making seems as old as man himself. For centuries man has been digging clay out of the ground and skillfully shaping it into various shapes to fit his personal needs.

Many pottery relics of yesteryear can now be seen in the new Potters Museum located one mile north of Seagrove on U. S. 220.

The museum is housed in the old railway depot building which once stood in the town of Seagrove. The depot waiting room and agent's office have been fully restored.

There are all types and sizes of pottery housed in the museum. Jugs, crockware, churns and even a "little brown jug" make up the collection which also includes a few voodoo pots.

Each item displayed in the museum tells when it was made and by whom. One piece of pottery was made as a gift for former North Carolina Governor Jonathan Worth (1865-1868)—a native of Randolph County. Another piece of pottery was made for a Civil War soldier.

In addition to the pottery works there are hand-woven pieces such as rugs and shawls—all showing an artistic touch in various colors. The Smithsonian Museum, among others, has purchased Seagrove pottery for its regular collection.

The Potters Museum was established under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Auman who reside next door to the museum and who operate The Seagrove Pottery. The Aumans



An old steel pot used for cooking during the Civil War.

wanted to see some recognition paid to potters of a bygone era—as well as to contemporary craftsmen.

On the outside of the museum is a plaque with the date 1896, which represents the founding of the railroad between Asheboro and Aberdeen. The railroad was started by the Page family which has many descendents in Randolph and Moore counties.

On the wall at the entrance is an old wall-type telephone and inside is an old stove which could undoubtedly tell many old yarns if it could only talk.

The art of pottery making has been carried on in Moore and Randolph counties for many generations. English forefathers, of course, brought the art to the New World.

As the years went by each generation left the skill and techniques for the craft to its offspring. Today there are a number of potteries in the Seagrove area, and the craftsmen make pottery the same way as their forefathers before them.

The one exception is that some craftsmen have put electricity to good use to make a better product and to lighten the work load. The Potters Museum is served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation headquartered in Asheboro.

Symbols of man's needs, ingenuity, skills and dreams for many generations can now be seen Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., at Potters Museum. *Quinton Hussey*

Seagrove's potters dig the clay from the area, mix and grind it. The clay is mixed with water and then worked into balls. On a wheel originally turned by kicking (but now usually electricity-powered) the potter creates the desired shape. The item is air-dried and then goes into a large kiln where it is heated, resulting in a semi-hard item. After cooling, the item is glazed—coated with a substance mixed by the potter to seal the porous clay and also give it a colorful and attractive finish. The piece goes back into the kiln to be subjected again to intense heat. Anyone interested in seeing how it's done or in visiting Seagrove and touring the various potteries can get a list and map by writing to: Potters Museum, P. O. Box 123, Seagrove, N.C. 27341.

Pottery display in the Potters Museum. Items like these are sought by collectors from all over the world, including the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.



Blender Magic!

Champion cooks have many tricks for preparing recipes easier—faster—and with more finesse to bring out all the flavor. Perhaps the best magic of all is that popular electrical appliance, the Blender.

A blender can make daily meal preparation and entertaining less work and more fun. It takes the nuisance and clutter out of chopping, grating, pureeing and mincing; it mixes and whips foods in just a few seconds. A blender cuts minutes each meal off your kitchen time and it does something no other appliance can do—liquefies fruits, vegetables and other solid foods.

A blender makes the finest frothy drinks you've ever drunk. It will turn your leftovers into smooth, creamy soups and makes other soups with fresher flavors than you've ever tasted. It makes the speediest gelatine desserts and salads ever—beautiful, elegant concoctions in less time than you would imagine.

It will chop vegetables for the perfect cole slaw; grate fresh coconut for a pie, potatoes for potato pancakes; and mince onions without tears.

What else can you do with a blender? It will perfectly emulsify your favorite salad dressing ingredients. It will chop nuts. It will make delectable dips and dunks from cheeses, ham, chicken, avocados.

A blender will make perfect, smooth sauces. Gone forever is the lumpy cream sauce, lumpy gravy, the crudled hollandaise.

It will make crumbs coarse for stuffing or fine for coating chops and making graham-cracker crusts.

It will make applesauce with a wholly new, really fresh flavor—and you needn't peel the apple.

The blender will make a great sherbert or frapper which needs no freezing.

It mixes pancakes, waffles, quick breads, omelets, or your favorite cake recipe in just a twinkling.

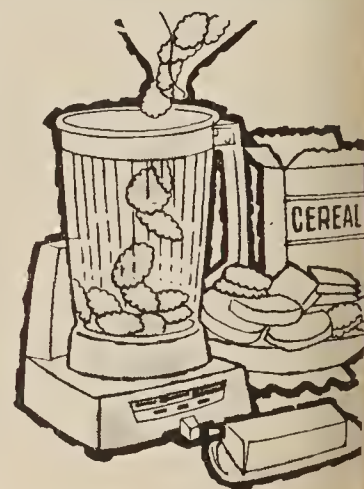
Blenders can be used to prepare baby foods and pureed foods for special diets.

The best of the blenders will grind coffee and spices.

The blender even washes itself. Just put a little detergent and warm water in the container, turn the switch and watch the action. What more can you ask?

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited by Betty Twiggs

With a Blender You Can . . .



CRUMB: Toast, crack
cookies, zwieback, cereal fla
For best results break foods
pieces and drop into blen
Blend at HI 5 to 10 seconds.
these amounts: 1 slice butt
bread; 2 slices toast; 6-9 c
kers; 4-6 cookies; 1 cup ce
flakes. Empty jar and re
process.



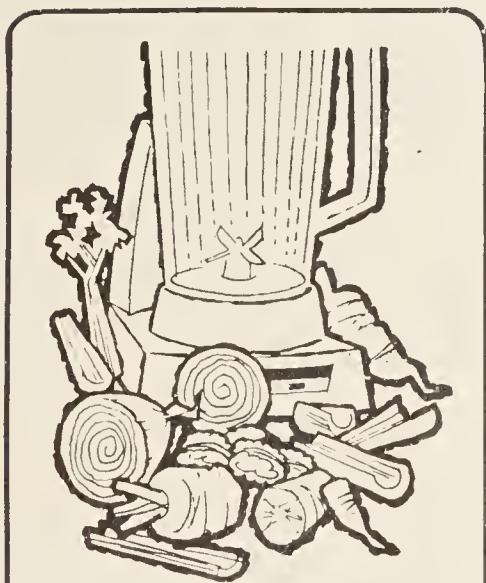
BLEND: Healthful, delicious milk shakes, frosty ice drinks, punches, sodas. Blends marvelous mayonnaise, perfect Hollandaise, delicious sandwich spreads and dips. Perfect for hot or cold soups.



PUREE: Cooked vegetables for baby food; stretch leftovers into low-cost meals with sauces and soups. Use 2 cups of cut-up cooked vegetables plus liquid on LO speed. Purees fresh, canned or frozen fruits into flavorful sherbets, ice cream, molded desserts.



CHOP: Cabbage, green pepper, carrots, for salads and sauces. Loosely fill jar 2/3 full with cut-up vegetables. Add cold water to cover vegetables. Cover. Blend for only seconds. Drain vegetables.



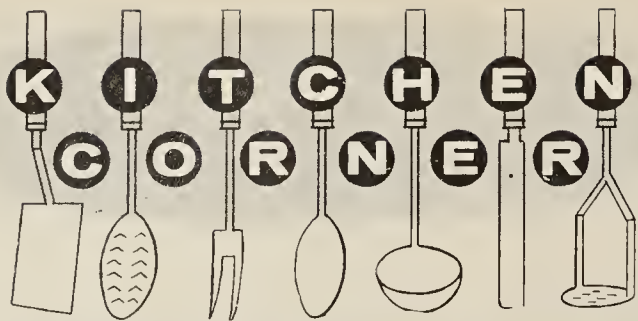
CHOP: Nuts and raw vegetables such as celery, onions, carrots, for soups, salads, casseroles, potato pancakes, stuffings. Cut vegetables into 1-inch pieces. Blend only 1/2 to 3/4 cup of cut-up vegetables at one time. Blend at HI setting.

Buying A Blender

■ A blender is just what the name indicates . . . a blender. The electric blender introduces the homemaker to a new good preparation method. In the blending process, foods are liquefied or chopped to any desired degree of fineness. While cooking can destroy some of the delicate flavors and nutritional elements of garden fresh fruits and vegetables, blender preparation eliminates these losses and prepares foods in a palatable form in just seconds. Although a blender can perform some tasks that a mixer can do, it is not designed to be a substitute for a mixer. The blades are strong and are designed for cutting rather than for incorporating air into the ingredients as does the mixer.

If you are in the market for a blender look for these features:

- Look for an attractive, eye-appealing blender. Because of its frequent use, it should be kept out on the counter. Be sure it's low enough to fit beneath wall cabinets.
- The container should be of heat-cold resistant material and measurements should be clearly marked on the outside.
- A container with pouring lip for easier removal of ingredients and a convenient handle.
- Look for a blender that opens at both ends. A bottom opening permits easy removal of heavier mixtures and easier cleaning.
- A removable center cap for measuring small amounts and adding ingredients.
- Look for a powerful motor, an on-off switch, and removable long-lasting cutting blades.
- Control settings that are easy to read, operate and clean.
- Select a stable, well-balanced blender that does not tip or creep while in use.
- A quiet motor during operation.
- A permanently lubricated, sealed motor.
- Read the use-care book carefully.



Deviled Hamburgers

Stretch a pound of hamburger in a delicious way—fix deviled hamburgers—hot zesty sandwiches that are easy to make.

Mrs. Edith B. Dennis of Miami, Florida sent us this recipe. Mrs. Dennis is a part-time resident of North Carolina. She has just built a cottage on Catail Creek in Pensacola which will be her vacation home for several years and a summer home when she retires from Eastern Airlines. Mrs. Dennis has two daughters and three grandchildren.

Her cottage in Yancey County is served by French Broad Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about your self and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Edith B. Dennis, 21 N.S.
41 Avenue, Miami, Florida.

DEVILED HAMBURGERS

- 1 lb. hamburger
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoon mustard
- 2 tablespoon catsup or chili sauce
- 2 tablespoon worcester sauce
- ¼ cup finely chopped onion
- 2 tablespoon horseradish

Mix all ingredients well and spread on cut sandwich buns (hamburger or hot-dog buns) making sure edges of buns are well covered. Broil until just done—not too much. (Do not close buns—serve as an open sandwich).

Free Patterns



Great Poncho

This poncho is as much fun to make as it is to wear. It is crocheted in two contrasting colors.



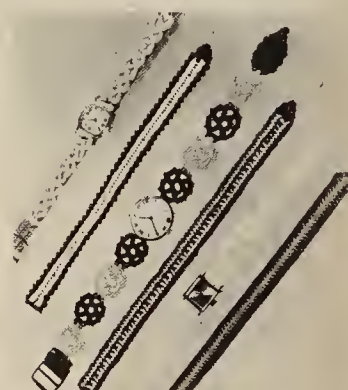
Hat and Scarf

It's warming just to look at this grand hat and scarf set. It's a basket weave pattern that's easy to knit.



Soft Scuffs

These scuffs are simple to make, working single crochet stitches. They are sized for children, women and men.



Watch Straps

Is your wrist watch keeping good fashion time? Quickly crochet a bright new strap using bits of cotton yarn.

To:

The Carolina Homemaker P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires
January 15, 1970

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poncho | <input type="checkbox"/> Scuffs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hat and Scarf | <input type="checkbox"/> Watch Straps |

My name is: _____

Address: _____

Comment; if any: _____

The name of my EMC is: _____



GOT WOOD TO CUT?

Ask an expert

A Poulan Chain Saw is the best way to cut wood — even better than a beaver. A beaver cuts only when and where he wants to. The Poulan Chain Saw will cut when and where you want to.

Poulan Saws were originally made for the professional lumber jack, men who spend all day, every day in the timber. The same engineering knowledge and quality of workmanship is used to make the Poulan Chain Saws designed for farmers, ranchers, construction workers, sportsmen, or anyone who has wood to cut.

The engine is designed and built by Beard-Poulan to be used on the Poulan Saws exclusively. Other added features include carburetors that won't over-rev the engine, heavy duty roller and needle bearings throughout, the engine compression by-pass starting, automatic chain oiling and automatic push button chain sharpening that works when and where you do.

When you look for a chain saw, ask an expert — a Poulan distributor or dealer. You'll find them listed in the Yellow Pages. If not, write a letter to Beard-Poulan Inc. We've been in business for a quarter of a century and Chain Saws are our only business. If we're not experts, nobody is.

POULAN

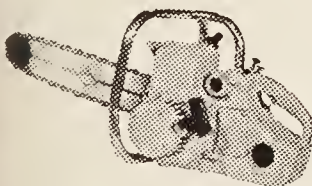


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Like Many Who Share the Credit; He'll Always 'Live on the Line'

There are many men, and women too, who in the lean years when only townfolk and a fortunate few in the rural areas had electricity joined together to help bring a brighter life for themselves and their neighbors. Albert N. Venters' story is in many ways the story of all the people who made the rural electrification program a success and who today share the credit for the dedication and community spirit which continues to spark North Carolina's consumer-owned EMCs to greater achievements in community service. Art Hopkins is a special correspondent for The News and Observer of Raleigh.

By Art Hopkins

At 2 a.m. on a street in Richlands, five men anxiously leaned against their parked cars to plan one of the most important meetings in Onslow County's history.

The meeting was to be held at 3 p.m. the following day in Jacksonville and at least 300 people had to be present to make it a success.

But those men were the only persons in Onslow County who knew about the meeting. How could they spread the word and assemble 300 people in 25 hours?

The task seemed impossible—because the year was 1939.

But the five men decided they would battle the odds and, the following afternoon, a crowd of more than 300 attended.

It turned out to be the hastily called organization meeting of Jones-Onslow Rural Electrification Authority (REA), now Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corp. (EMC).

Three months later electricity was a reality for rural Onslow County which, at that time, included most of what is now the City of Jacksonville. Today, every rural resident has access to electricity.

One of the five men standing on that dusty Richlands street during those crucial pre-dawn hours was Albert N. Venters, a member of the original board of directors. He resigned in August after serving 31½ years.

Venters vividly remembers the birth of the Jones-Onslow EMC.

It all started with a telephone call he received from the late Hugh Overstreet, Onslow county farm agent. "Mr. Overstreet told me a representative from Washington was in his office and wanted to know if Onslow County was interested in joining with Jones County to form a rural electric cooperative," Venters recalls.

Venters was told that he and four or five other Onslow County citizens would have to attend a meeting in Jones County that same night.

"Five of us went to Trenton to meet with the Jones County people," Venters said, "and the federal official said 500 members would be needed to organize. They asked us if we could get 300 members at \$5 each in Onslow County and have them in Jacksonville the next afternoon. We told them we would do our best that night.

"We got back to Richlands about two-o'clock in the morning. We agreed that each one of us would take a certain portion of the county. We started out before sunrise—before the people left home to go to work. Practically every man we contacted said he would come to Jacksonville. That afternoon, the building wouldn't begin to hold them."

The details of that meeting are also still fresh in Venters' mind. "Five dollars was a lot of money in those days," he said, "and the people were skeptical about giving it.

"I told them I would be responsible for every 5 they gave me. I told them we were going to put the money in the bank and if the effort failed, each of them would get their five dollars back. They had confidence in me, and hundreds of people throughout the county got out and worked, and we got more than 300 memberships."

Jones-Onslow EMC received its charter on June 22, 1939, and later secured a \$284,000 construction loan. Its first office was in a rented building in Richlands. "We moved a few months later when the people of Jacksonville told us if you come to Jacksonville and bring your head-



Albert N. Venters

quarters, we'll give you free office space," Venters recalls.

The 706 accounts at the end of 1940 grew to 4,335 at the end of 1950 and to 8,800 by 1960. At present, Jones-Onslow EMC serves nearly 16,000 customers in Jones, Onslow, Lenoir, Pender, Duplin and Craven counties.

For the most part, Venters has been active in "non-political" activities. "I devoted all my life to helping the rural people," he says proudly. "We have been a class of people that when we produced our product we took what you paid us, and we paid you what you charged us. Some of the finest people in the country are farmers and most in Onslow County are hard-working and self-made people."

Venters sold his 550-acre farm in the Gum Branch Community in July and moved to Jacksonville.

Venters, who celebrated his 75th birthday last June, is "worried" about his retirement because "some days I don't notice any difference in my age and I feel like I can work just as much as I ever did. I plan to do some reading. Fishing is my hobby, but you can get tired of going fishing."

Venters is a man who has lived by all the rules, and he offers this firm explanation for his resignation from the EMC board: a man can't sit on the board if he's not living on the lines.

But for thousands of Onslow County and Jones County farmers—past, present and future—Albert N. Venters will always "live on the lines."

Good Customers

North Carolina EMCs paid private power companies more than \$14 million last year for the electricity they buy to distribute to their consumer-owners.

According to an REA report just issued on energy purchased by REA borrowers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969, Carolina Power and Light Co. and Duke Power Company were the principal beneficiaries.

The report showed total purchases as follows:

CP&L — \$7,641,066, including \$404,702 for "deficiency energy" covered in contracts with the South-eastern Power Administration.

Duke — \$6,029,935.

Virginia Power & Light Co. — \$846,447.

Nantahala Power & Light Co. — \$31,460.

Southeastern Power Administration — \$1,763,905, including \$404,702 the EMCs paid CP&L for "deficiency energy."

Considering how much they have to pay for power, it's remarkable that North Carolina EMCs are able to give their consumer-owners such dependable service at such reasonable rates.

For a gift that keeps giving, give someone you love *Carolina Country* for Christmas. Send name, full address and 75 cents for one year's subscription to: *Carolina Country*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

*Carolina Country is printed by Beacon Press Inc., 408 N. 7th St., Richmond, Va. 23219. Page 1

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION		<small>Publication Title and Issues of the Month with their respective Postmaster: Complete verification on page 2.</small>	
1. Name of Owner	2. Title of Publication	3. Issue Date	4. Issue Period
Beacon Press Inc.	Carolina Country	Sept. 24, 1970	Monthly
5. Location of principal office of the publisher	6. Location of the headquarters or general business office of the publisher (not printer)	7. Location of the business office of the publisher (not printer)	8. Name and address of publisher, editor and managing editor
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BEST OF BOOKS

An eminent North Carolina editor and author, Jonathan Daniels, has added to his laurels and given new insight into one of the most intriguing chapters of American history with a prestigious new book, "Ordeal of Ambition: Jefferson, Hamilton, Burr (Doubleday, 446 pages, \$8.95).

Dr. James Patton, University of North Carolina professor of history, praised the book in a review which noted "the magnitude of Jonathan Daniels' publications (18 books) is impressive."

He said Daniels' parallel treatment of the lives of "three formidable characters, each of whom hated and was hated by the other two," supplies "a uniqueness that is generally absent from other works dealing with the subjects and the period in which they lived" and represents a "contribution to historical writing."

Daniels," he said, "writes interestingly and with the ease and skill that readers have come to expect from his pen. His knowledge of internecine politics in such remote areas as upstate New York is truly amazing, (and) there are numerous quotations making it abundantly clear the volume is based on extensive and careful research."

We Salute . . .

D. M. Robinson, general manager, French Broad EMC, Marshall: awarded a certificate, presented by State REA Chairman Gwyn B. Price, for 30 years' meritorious service in the rural electrification program.

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"Should Sex Education Classes Be Taught in the Schools?"

"Definitely, sex education should be taught in school. It should be taught objectively in varying degrees in all grades. Many teenagers' lives are ruined because they do not have the proper knowledge regarding sex and sexual relationships, promiscuity, and venereal disease. Many girls' and boys' lives are ruined when the girl becomes pregnant; and everyone should know the facts of venereal diseases because these diseases are very damaging. Besides, where else will most teenagers learn the facts in the proper light other than in the schools since most parents feel too embarrassed about telling their children the facts? If teenagers do not learn the facts from their parents or school, then they learn them cheap and dirty on the street from other kids. The schools would treat the subject objectively and the trained teachers would not be embarrassed about the subject. I know, I have had courses in sex education in schools before."

Debbie McRae, Rt. 1, Box 237, Eagle Springs

Debbie is 17 years old and a senior at Pinecrest High School. Her interests are reading, dancing, and listening to music. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. McRae, are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

"No, I don't think sex education should be taught in school because parents bring up their children and they should be the ones to tell their children when the child is old enough to ask these questions. I don't think a stranger should have to tell children these things. A child should respect his parents enough to bring questions to them. The parents should find time to talk to the child and explain the questions with answers a child can understand. This would save a lot of embarrassment to boys and girls at school."

Reggie Griffin, Rt. 7, Box 146-A, Fayetteville

Reggie is 14 years old and attends school at Swann's Creek. His hobby is collecting model cars. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vern F. Griffin, are served by South River Electric Membership Corporation.

"Yes, I think sex education should be taught in school. So many times the parents do not have the relationship that would allow them to talk to their children about sex. I think the reason that sex is not taught in the home is because parents cannot find the right words to use when talking about sex to their children. Some parents act as though to teach sex in the home is a crime. I think the reason for this is because as teenagers their parents did not talk with them about sex. So they don't know how to talk to their children. Sex education taught in the schools is good. If sex is not taught in the home, teenagers will be misled by the things they hear around the corners of the school buildings and other places. If sex education isn't taught in the home or in school there will be a lot of kids getting into serious trouble that maybe would have not happened had they been taught sex in the right way."

Dot Marshburn, Rt. 1, Box 144, Watha

Dot is sixteen years old and a junior at Burgaw High School. Her hobbies are listening to music, jazz and skating. Her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rivenbark, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

"If there's one question that is really important to the majority of teenagers it's this one. Yes, I sincerely think that sex education classes should be taught in the schools. Parents do want their children to be clean and decent and well respected in society. Parents shouldn't really have any objections to their children learning something that will help them in later life. Most parents would agree that it would be a great opportunity for their children to learn what they themselves didn't have the opportunity to learn. So I think sex education should be taught in the schools."

Evelyn Laws, Route 3, Box 43B, Bakersville

Evelyn is 14 years old and in the eighth grade at Gouge School. Her hobbies are listening to music, dancing, and watching football games. Her father, Mr. Bill Laws, is served by French Broad Electric Membership Corporation.



NEXT QUESTION

"Should teenagers be paid by their parents for work they do around the house?"

This question was submitted by Janie Webb, who will be receiving \$5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Janie is 16 years old and attends Bowman High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Webb, are served by French Broad Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

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FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old								
Cree Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.	\$69 ea							
Spirea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft.	29 ea							
Spirea Reensiana, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft.	29 ea							
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.	59 ea							
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	39 ea							
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	69 ea							
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.	39 ea							
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.	89 ea							
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft.	39 ea							
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	98 ea							
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
*Hypericum, 1 ft.	19 ea							
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft.	39 ea							
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft.	59 ea							
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft.	39 ea							
*Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
*Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
*Hydrangea Arborescens—1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Spirea Thunbergii, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft.	39 ea							
*Beauty Berry, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
Caryopteris—Blue Mist, 2 years— 1 to 2 ft.	98 ea							
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.	39 ea							
American Elder, 1 to 2 ft.	39 ea							
*Opoponax, 1 to 2 ft.	69 ea							
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	29 ea							
FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old								
Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft.	\$49 ea							
Magnolia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	198 ea							
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft.	139 ea							
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft.	149 ea							
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft.	29 ea							
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft.	49 ea							
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft.	89 ea							
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	29 ea							
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft.	79 ea							
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft.	29 ea							
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft.	129 ea							
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.	129 ea							
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	198 ea							
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft.	398 ea							
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	79 ea							
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	249 ea							
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	79 ea							
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	149 ea							
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	59 ea							
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	89 ea							
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft.	198 ea							
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	59 ea							
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	89 ea							
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2 1/2-4 ft.	89 ea							
Dbf. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft.	398 ea							
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft.	98 ea							
2 to 3 ft.	98 ea							
4 to 6 ft.	198 ea							
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
*Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft.	69 ea							
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.	69 ea							
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft.	139 ea							
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft.	69 ea							
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft.	129 ea							
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	89 ea							
*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft.	98 ea							
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft.	398 ea							
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	249 ea							
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn— Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft.	449 ea							
*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 5 ft.	169 ea							
SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old								
Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.	\$39 ea							
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft.	79 ea							
Chinese Elm, 2 ft.	19 ea							
Chinese Elm, 3-4 ft.	39 ea							
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft.	79 ea							
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	39 ea							
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	69 ea							
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	29 ea							
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	79 ea							
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft.	298 ea							
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft.	79 ea							
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft.	129 ea							
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft.	79 ea							
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft.	129 ea							
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.	106 ea							
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.	106 ea							
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft.	19 ea							
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft.	29 ea							
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft.	449 ea							
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft.	49 ea							
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft.	89 ea							
*Sugar Maple, 2 ft.	29 ea							
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	59 ea							
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft.	49 ea							
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft.	79 ea							
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft.	89 ea							
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft.	198 ea							
*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	49 ea							
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft.	449 ea							
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft.	495 ea							
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft.	449 ea							
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	449 ea							
Schwerler Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	449 ea							
*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft.	98 ea							
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft.	449 ea							
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	29 ea							
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	29 ea							
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft.	69 ea							
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft.	249 ea							
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft.	69 ea							
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft.	498 ea							
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft.	49 ea							
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft.	79 ea							
*American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft.	129 ea							
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 3 to 4 ft.	498 ea							
*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft.	49 ea							
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft.	89 ea							
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.	69 ea							
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft.	49 ea							
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft.	79 ea							
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.	198 ea							
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea							
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	29 ea							
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	69 ea							
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft.	39 ea							
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft.	29 ea							
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft.	49 ea					</		

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Pollution Has Become a Top Issue of the 70's ... Does It Really Threaten Our Environment?

By Ted Shepherd

Rural Electric News Service

Would you rather swelter another summer or have some more smog?

That nasty question is an oversimplified choice that many Americans must face as they approach 1971.

After several hundred years of fouling our nest and moving blithely on to a cleaner area, we Americans are suddenly learning that all areas of the national nest are pretty well occupied and polluted. Our land is poisoned with chemicals. Our air is noxious and burns our eyes. Our waters stink of the sewer.

Environmentalists, ecologists, conservationists and just plain people are beginning to demand more clean-up and less pollution. They are crying out against the gasoline engine and the electrical generating plant.

Yet even as these pleas for the habitat rise, other voices are heard demanding energy to run the various conveniences and necessities (they are growing harder to distinguish) which electricity offers to make the American life so easy.

We already number more than 200-million Americans. By the year 2,000 we will number 300-million. To meet this exploding population's energy demands, we must produce twice as much power in 1980 as we do now. The cost of that production is estimated at \$80-billion, or about the sum we now spend each year on national defense.

Unfortunately, these facts do not comprise a bad dream but a real-life dilemma documented through 1,108 pages of hearings by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which released its findings in the first phase of an investigation on the environmental effects of producing electric power.

In releasing the hearings of his committee, Chairman Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) pointed out an ultimate irony about the whole problem: Although the public is upset about electric power station pollution, it will take more electric power to solve problems of pollution.

Holifield noted that some figures recently released show that 84 percent of the particulate matter in the air and the so-called smog matter in the Los Angeles area is caused by automobiles.

President Nixon's science advisor, Dr. Lee DuBridge, noted that some years back a smog control device was submitted by a company and presented to the California State air pollution control board, examined, and approved as effective. "The device was rejected as an item to be required on existing automobiles because it cost \$150 a car to install it. If it had cost \$75 a car, the State said they would have required it," DuBridge said.

He said that nuclear plants might be the substitute for fossil fuel plants, noting that "if we took all the sulfur out of the coal and all the oil that is being burned each year in this country and took the sulfur out of the stack gasses, we would have a pile of sulfur which exceeds the total annual sulfur production in the United States."

"On the environmental side," DuBridge said, "nuclear power has the major advantage of eliminating the air pollution problems associated with combustion of fossil fuels. No source of energy is free of environmental problems but nuclear power plants, to my mind, pose no environmental threat which is beyond our technical competence."

There is, the hearings revealed, a growing reluctance on the part of many localities to permit the siting of any kind of power generating plant in

their areas—partly because of a newly developed sense of aesthetics but more because of a growing concern over the ecological effects of power plant pollution on environment. If fossil fuel plants produce smog, nuclear plants issue hot water into lakes and streams, and nobody is quite sure what the long-range effects of this thermal pollution will be.

Partly because people are more willing to accept the devil they know, and partly because power companies have had bad experiences with atomic generating plants over the past few years, the Federal Power Commission has a forecast of 165 nuclear plants being constructed in the next 20 years or so, and some 90 fossil-fueled operations.

Dr. Glen Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, sees nuclear fusion as an ultimate answer, but, he adds: "We probably have a number of decades before we can solve all of the problems attendant with building a large fusion reactor, a reactor that produces more energy than it consumes and is within the bounds of some economic reality."

In the meantime, however, a recent report by the Federal Power Commission indicates that between now and 1990 the power industry in the 11 northeastern states—just to give an example—must build four times as much generating capacity as has been provided in the last eighty years, and nobody is particularly ready to have the next power plant sited in his neighborhood.

"Would you rather swelter another summer or have some more smog?" You may have the opportunity for both. Do not lose heart, for the Committee is still working on the problem hoping to find a way we can enjoy our environment and have energy, too.

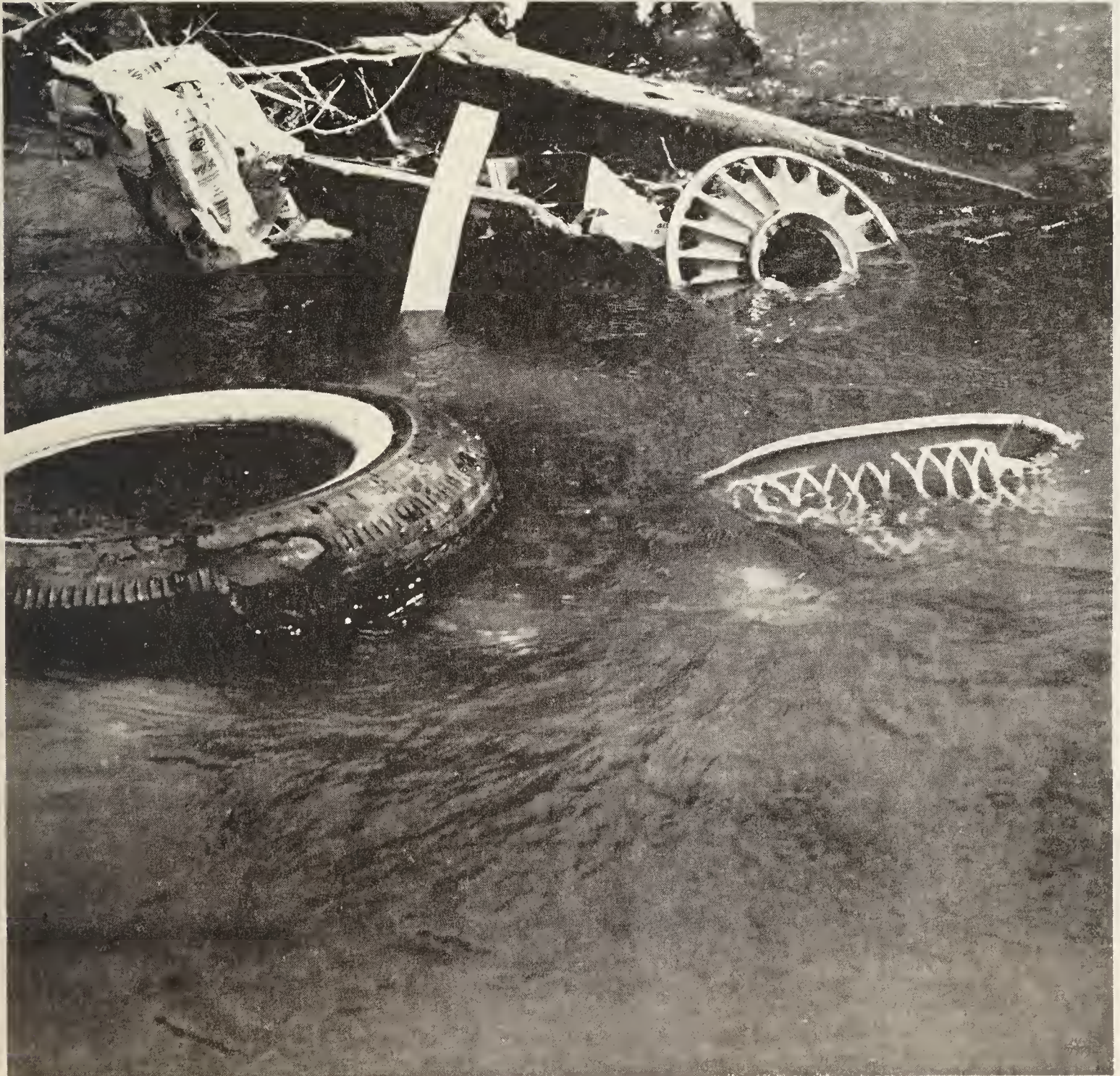
This is not the only thing wrong with our rivers

It's not a pretty picture. Many of our major rivers are floating garbage dumps—unsightly—unhealthy. Much of the waste doesn't rise to the surface. The danger isn't always visible to the human eye.

Stream pollution and adequate waste treatment facilities are just one of the problems of optimum river development. We face problems of providing adequate municipal water supplies . . . problems with floods and droughts . . . problems in developing adequate sources of dependable, low-

cost electricity for our growing industrialization and automated farming.

We have available today the technology to solve these problems. Optimum river development starts by storing water behind dams. Management of that stored water can provide benefits for everyone of us. There are many people in your community interested in optimum river development. Your local rural electric cooperative is one of them.



North Carolina's Consumer Owned Taxpaying Rural Electric Cooperatives



North Carolina's EMCs were among the first to call for action to cope with the pollution problem. In a series of ads like this published by their state association in 1967 they pointed up the urgency of protecting and developing our rivers, waters and natural resources. A state agency concerned with air and water quality problems now is establishing control rules.

HALE!

The Secret's Out

Tired after a hard day, a distinguished congressman in Washington handed the menu back to the waiter and said: "Just bring me a good meal."

A good meal was served and the congressman gave the waiter a generous tip.

"Thank you, sir," the waiter said. "Charlie's Place always gives good service to congressmen who can't read."

Not a Chance

When the bank teller cashed the teacher's pay check he apologized for having only soiled currency. "I do hope that you are not afraid of germs."

"Don't worry about that. Even a small germ could not live on my salary."

Who Gets What

An elderly farmer, who had financed a small farm through our bank, recently paid the last installment.

"Now that it's paid off," the banker commented, "I'll keep the deed for you."

"If it's all the same to you," he replied, "just give me a mortgage."

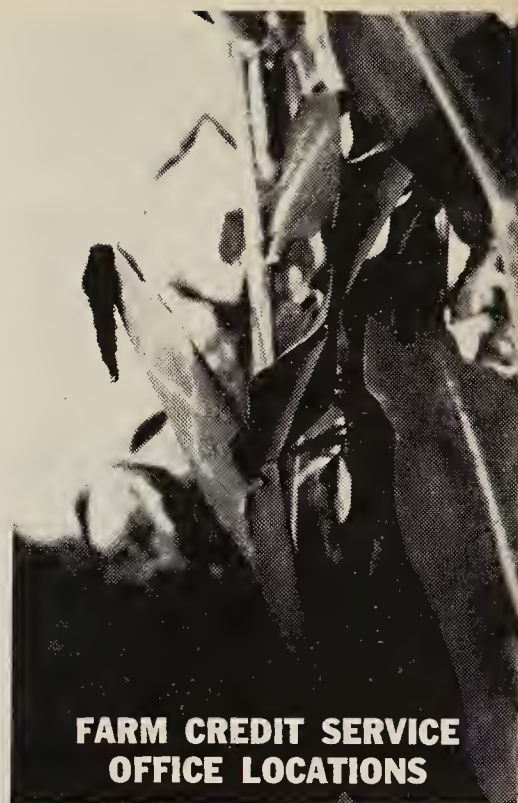
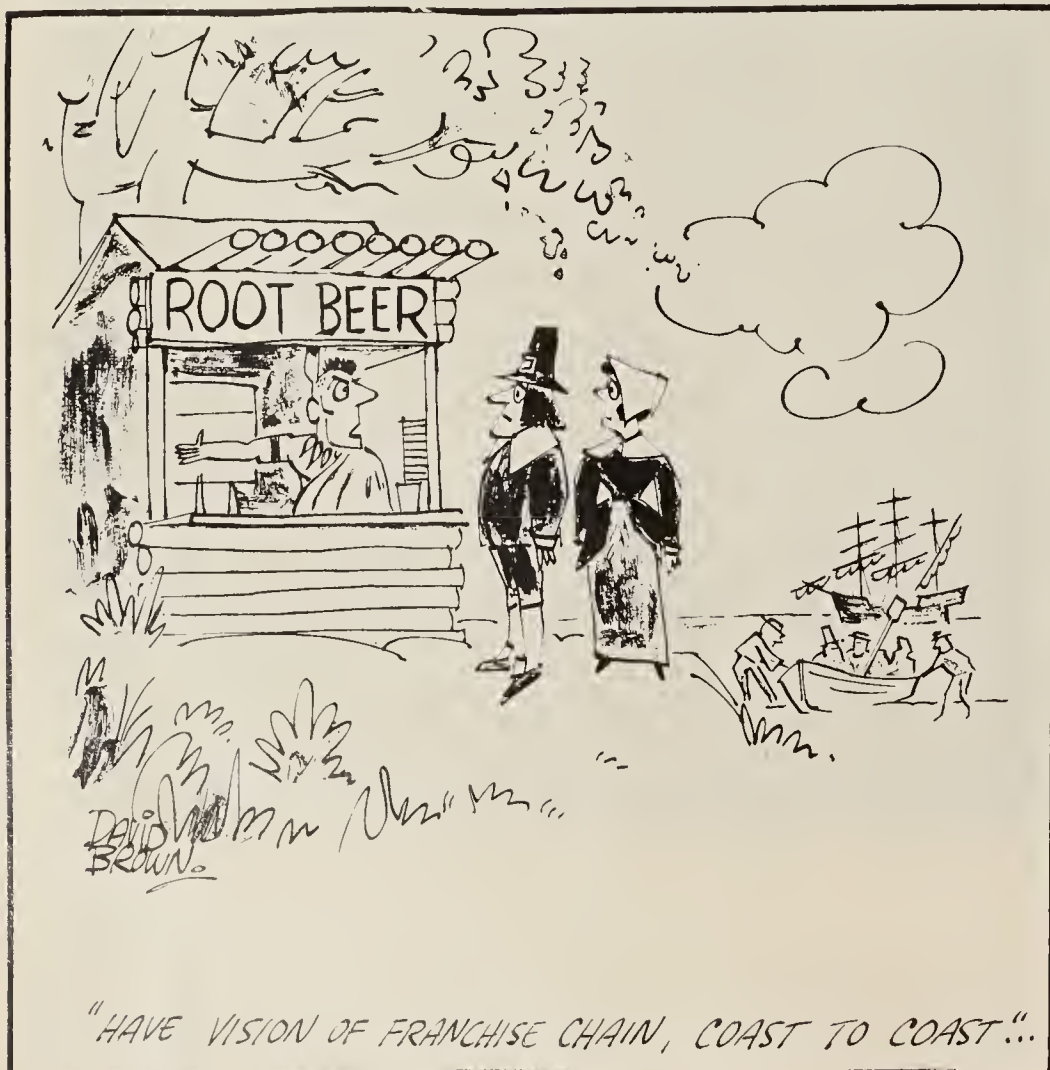
Surprised, the banker asked if he knew the difference between a deed and a mortgage. "No," he answered. "But I owned a farm once before. I had a deed and the bank had a mortgage—and the bank got the farm."

Rise and Shine

The preacher was outlining the service to the organist. "And when I get through with my sermon, I'll ask those of the congregation who want to contribute toward the mortgage to stand up. At this time, you play the appropriate music."

"What do you mean, 'appropriate music'?" asked the organist.

"Why the 'Star Spangled Banner,' of course," he replied.



FARM CREDIT SERVICE OFFICE LOCATIONS

IN NORTH CAROLINA

Ahoskie, FLBA and PCA	Monroe, FLBA and PCA
Albemarle, PCA	Mocksville, PCA
Asheboro, PCA	Murphy, FLBA and PCA
Asheville, FLBA and PCA	Nashville, PCA
Boone, FLBA and PCA	New Bern, PCA
Burgaw, PCA	Newton, PCA
Burnsville, PCA	Oxford, PCA
Carthage, PCA	Plymouth, PCA
Cherryville, PCA	Raeford, PCA
Clinton, FLBA and PCA	Raleigh, PCA
Concord, PCA	Reidsville, PCA
Dunn, PCA	Rocky Mount, PCA
Elizabeth City, FLBA and PCA	Roxboro, PCA
Elizabethtown, PCA	Salisbury, PCA
Ellerbe, FLBA and PCA	Sanford, FLBA and PCA
Fayetteville, PCA	Shelby, FLBA and PCA
Franklin, PCA	Siler City, PCA
Goldsboro, PCA	Smithfield, FLBA and PCA
Graham, FLBA and PCA	Snow Hill, PCA
Greensboro, PCA	Statesville, FLBA and PCA
Greenville, PCA	Tarboro, FLBA
Henderson, FLBA and PCA	Trenton, PCA
Hendersonville, FLBA and PCA	Wadesboro, PCA
Hillsborough, PCA	Warrenton, PCA
Jacksonville, PCA	Washington, FLBA and PCA
Kenansville, PCA	Waynesville, FLBA and PCA
Kinston, FLBA and PCA	Weldon, PCA
Laurinburg, PCA	Whiteville, FLBA and PCA
Liberty, PCA	Williamston, PCA
Louisburg, PCA	Wilmington, PCA
Lumberton, FLBA and PCA	Wilson, PCA
Marshall, FLBA and PCA	Winston-Salem
	FLBA and PCA
	Yadkinville, PCA
	Yanceyville, PCA

...all in the family

you use
credit
to grow . . .

why not
get it
at cost

Credit for any sound need of the farm . . . the farm family . . . or farmer cooperatives . . . At Cost! It's yours . . . through your local Federal Land Bank Association, Production Credit Association or Columbia Bank for Cooperatives. The Farm Credit Banks and local associations are owned by their member-borrowers . . . that's why they provide you credit at the cost of bringing it to you. Whatever your growth needs are . . . see Farm Credit . . . for Credit at Cost.



Your local PCA provides credit for operating expenses, capital expenditures, or farm and farm family needs on a short or intermediate-term basis.



The Columbia Bank for Cooperatives finances farmer cooperatives — marketing, purchasing and processing — with seasonal, term and commodity loans.



Your local Land Bank Association provides long-term credit for the farm or farm family . . . with realistic, farm-oriented repayment schedules. Part time farmers qualify, too.

● ● ● all in the family of FARM CREDIT SERVICE

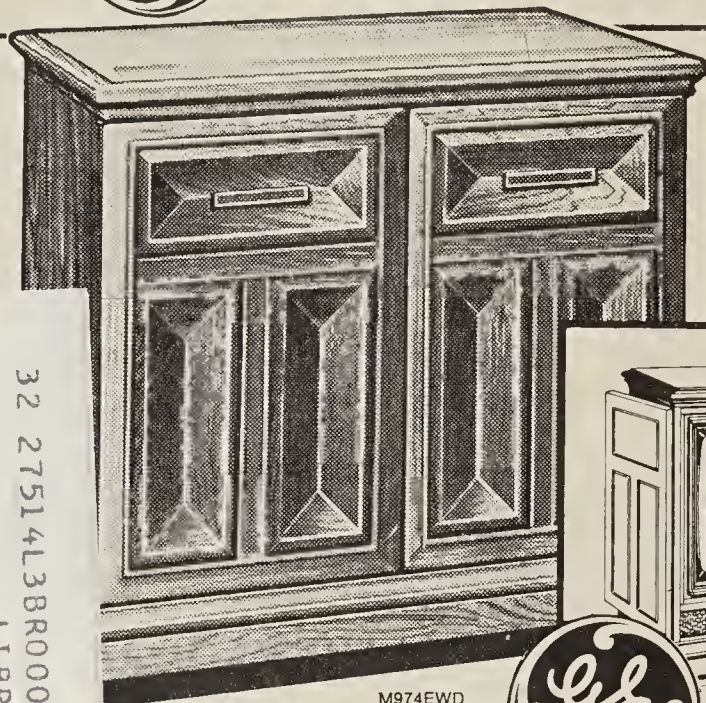


GENERAL ELECTRIC INTRODUCES THE GREATEST
ADVANCEMENT IN COLOR TV... SINCE THE BRIGHT TUBE



ONE TOUCH^(T)

**COLOR
SYSTEM**



M974EWD

The Kingsbury

25" COLOR CONSOLE TV
25" Diagonal 315 sq. inch viewing area

**SYNCHRONIZES CRITICAL COLOR
CONTROLS SO YOU ALWAYS GET A MORE
PERFECT COLOR PICTURE DAY AFTER DAY**

- New Exclusive GE ONE TOUCH^(T) Color System Featuring: GE Customatic Tint Lock^(T) AFC - Automatic Fine Tuning Control, GE 25" Spectra-Brite^(T) Picture Tube
- New Tilt-Out Control Bin
- Decorative Contemporary Doors
- GE Insta-Color[®] Picture
- GE Reliacolor^(T) Chassis
- GE Sensitronic^(T) Tuning

\$649⁰⁰*

*Price optional with dealer



The Cortez

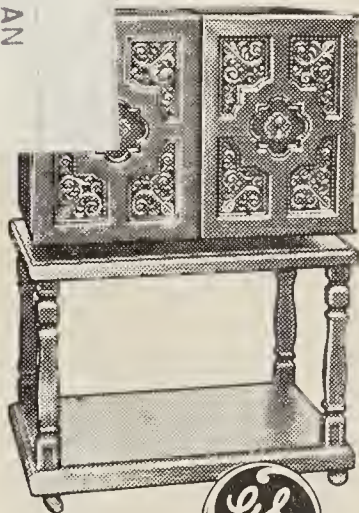
18" PORTABLE COLOR TV

18" Diagonal, 180 sq. inch Viewing Area

- GE Reliacolor^(T) Chassis
- Decorative-Spanish Doors
- GE Insta-Color[®] Picture
- AFC - Automatic Fine Tuning Control
- UHF Slide Rule Tuning
- GE Spectra-Brite^(T) Picture Tube

\$399⁰⁰*

*Price optional with dealer
INCLUDING STAND



WM279CMD



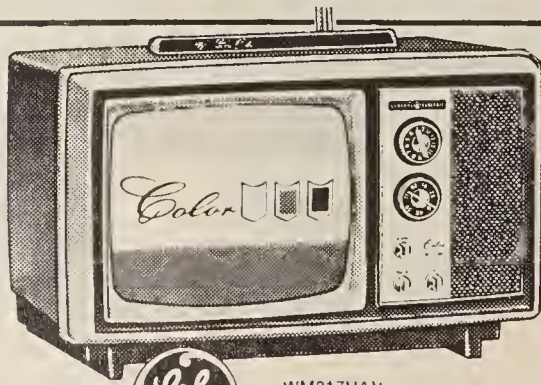
10" PORTA COLOR[®] TV

10" Diagonal, 60 sq. inch
Viewing area

- GE PORTA COLOR[®] Chassis
- GE 'In-Line' Picture Tube System
- UHF Solid State Tuner
- VHF 'Pre-Set' Fine Tuning Control
- Push Button Color Purifier

\$209⁰⁰*

*Price optional with dealer



WM217HAV



M915EMP

The Bayberry

23" CONSOLE COLOR TV
23" Diagonal, 295 sq. inch
Viewing Area

- GE Reliacolor^(T) Chassis
- AFC - Automatic Fine Tuning Control
- Illuminated VHF-UHF Channel Numbers
- GE Spectra-Brite^(T) Picture Tube
- GE Insta-Color[®] Picture
- GE Crystal Color Filter

\$529⁰⁰*

*Price optional with dealer

See Your Local General Electric Dealer

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